PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

MR. EUCHANAN'S IMBECILITY

The Southern Confederacy.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Gloomy Prespects in South Carolina.

THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BUCHANAN'S IMBECILITY-NO " RECON-STRUCTION "-COL. HUGER-THE SE-CESSION EPIDEMIC.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1861. Great apprehensions are expressed here by sagacious members of the late Democratic party that the North will not be sufficiently a unit on the Secession question. They fear disintegration among the Northern States. They even go so far as to declare that an open outbreak and collis-

ion in the South with the Federal forces would be better than the present state of things. It is quite true that through Mr. Buchanan's imbecility the ends of the rebels have everywhere been promoted, until the Government has become, to a great extent, demoralized. History bardly records anything more shameful than the deliberate throwing of one half the National fortresses into the hands of traitors by the head of the Government, in the manner in which Mr. Buchanan has done it. And though he has done enough to incur the detestation of the world, and the execrations of posterity, yet he is not apparently, even now, sensible of his own pusillanimity. He still acts upon a motive that could only animate the meanest of mankind, namely, the desire to get by the 4th of March without a collision. He deliberately, atrociously sets aside his highest, most imperative official obligations, that he may dodge a little responsi-

bazard. In view of this conduct, patriotic men of all parties feel the apprehensions I have referred to. They want to see something happen, they care not what, that will force the Government into vigorous action.

bility, and avoid some personal inconvenience or

The report of the recent proceedings of the Georgia Convention is considered more refreshing than anything lately seen in Secession circles. That body declare that they will have no Free State in their new Southern Confederacy. Of course they do not want either Newburyport or Manbattan Island. This announcement throws cold water upon some of our Northern traitors, and may tend to keep them within the limits of a loyal citizenship. The rebels of that bailiwick may be thus set down as encouraging virtue in others, however filled with vice themselves. The dodge of "reconstruction" is hereby discarded, at the very beginning of the revolution, and the popes of our deluded trading circles, that they may somehow be retained within the mystic ring of the slaveholders, are dashed in an instant. Let them pick themselves up from their discomfiture as well as they can, and maintain a good beart, for they will have plenty of opportunity for humiliation yet. They may serve their masters a good turn still, as "No-Coercion" and " Peaceable-Secession" men.

It is but just that the press should be very eautions and discriminating when it comes to the calling of the names of traitors. Great injustice has been recently done to Col. Benjamin Huger of South Carolina, a very distinguished officer of the army, now stationed at Pikesville, near Baltimore. You have already corrected the error, which found its way into THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, saying that this gengents in an invasion of the capital. But I refer to the subject again, to indorse the correction, and to express a deep concern that so great an injustice was done to a sensitive and highspirited officer, already sufficiently tried by the peculiar circumstances of his position. Col. Huger's loyalty to the flag under which he has earned distinguished honors admits of no quet--osever. Yet, all officers of Southern birth or connections are assiduously plied with inducements and temptations, to seduce them from their fealty to the Union. But, thus far, to their honor be it said, with small success.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the border Slave States for some plan of accommodation, the conviction does not spread here that any plan is feasible for the purposes in view. It Kentucky and Tennessee cannot stand upon the general advantages of the Union, but require concessions new to reward them for not joining the seceders, it may be well asked, how long will it be before still other concessions will be demanded? Those States, according to the representations of their citizens who seek an adjustment, set out by declaring an invincible repugnance to being put in collision with their sister Slave States. They ask for a compromise in order that the Slave and Free States may still go on harmoniously together. But what if it happens that what suits them does not suit the Gulf States? Suppose Kentucky and Tennessee accept Mr. Adams's scheme, and the Gulf States contemptuously reject it, as they will? And then suppose the Federal Government insist upon the loyalty of obedience to law on the part of hose Gulf States? How long will it be, if this ympathy between the Slave States is so great that what one does another feels she must do also, before Kentucky and Tennessee will say, "if you adopt coercion or restrictive legislation " with South Carolina, Georgia and Company, we "shall be compelled to leave you and join "them ? " Is not this the natural consequence of their position, after their first claim shall have been yielded to? Whatever disposition exists among Republicans, therefore, to act with all possible regard to the wishes of patriotic citizens in the border Slave States, and whatever inclination they may feel to hold those States back from the dark gulf of Secession, they cannot help believing that the proposed method of doing it will be fruitful of evil instead of good.

It is thus no blind obstinacy or party pride that actuates the Republicans in standing out against the proposed concessions. For show them how those concessions can be made consistently with their principles, and without demoralizing the Government, and show them how they will serve to strengthen rather than to weaken the bonds of Union, and they will support those messures with alserity.

The Republicans conscientiously believe that it is only by standing firmly by the Constitution as it is, and by existing laws as they are, that the stability of the Government can be maintained, and its claim to public confidence be vindicated. It is in this spirit that the Rapublicans of Congress hold fast to their positions, while this moral epidemic rages around them. They see its ravages with pain, but they do not despair of the convalescence of even the worst cases, while they think in many the patient will have but a slight run of the disorder, and soon be about

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL NEWS-GLOOMY PROSPECTS. From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24, 1861. All remains in statu quo. Jefferson Davis ha arrived, and is the object of the most distinguished attention on the part of the Government and the citizens. Major Anderson's brother, a staunch Ohioan, who has contributed much to facilitate the peaceable negotiations between the different parties at issue, is said to have left Washington simultaneously with Mr. Gourdin, on his return to his native State. The impression is that hostilities will be avoided by all parties for some time to come. In the mean time, however, there is no diminution of vigilance here, and the military authorities, although hoping for the best, are preparing for the worst. The students of the South Carolina College at Columbia have formed a military company, and those of the Charleston College will probably follow their example. New bands of volunteers centinue also to pour in from the interior of the State, as well as South Carolina officers, who, after having resigned their commissions in the United States Army, now are desirous of obtaining employment in the service of their own State. In case the difficulties with the North should be settled without bloodshed, the services of there gentlemen will not be required, and at present already it is saddening to see so many them deprived of the revenue which they drew in their former connection with the profession, and doomed to idleness, although in justice to them it must be said that they bear the awkwardness, and in some cases embarrassment of their position, with a commendable spirit of selfabnegation.

The South Carolinian railways find some compensation for the absence of Northern visitors in the active traffic produced by the movements of the military companies. The telegraph office is open to all who wish to send messages, and although there is a great diminution in the commercial dispatches, compared to former years, there is a great increase in military and political dispatches. The rejection by the House of the bill proposing a sub-marine telegraph connecting the islands and forts in the harbor with the city has produced considerable heart-burning among many of the volunteers, whose hopes of a speedy communication with their lady friends have thus been cruelly disappointed. Adams's Express Company seem to be as busy as usual, but the business which thrives most under the new order of things is that of journalism and of news-venders.

The free colored population is, here as well as in other parts of the Etate, a source of trouble, and is considered to produce a dangerous effect upon the slaves. Under the new dispensation the tendency will probably be to have the African population of the South consist as much as possible only of slaves, the danger of a mixed population of free blacks and slaves having become palpable to all dispassionate observers.

The removal of Major Ripley to Florida, if it should really take place, as reported yesterday and to-day, must be a great blow to the army of South Carolina, for he was considered its most competent officer. Personally, he was not very popular here; he lacks the gentleness of deportmen which belongs to many of the South Carolinian on the other hand, superior military abilities. He is a stout, comely man of about 45, not particularly prepossessing in his appearance.

The town is again full with all sorts of rumors concerning the approach of a big Federal steamor and the imminence of an attack on Fort Sumter. The long state of suspense begins to tell upon the volunteers: many of them are worried out the stormy weather increases their inconvenience and the hardship of their duties, and some warlike excitement is required to keep up their

The ignorance that is displayed here respecting the North is astonishing. But few here seem to be aware of the fact that millions of resolute and intelligent men in all parts of the Free-Labor States have hitherto desisted from resenting the outrage perpetrated here upon the national flag from a sense of forbearance toward a weaker party, which seems to be bent, in a freak of passion, to compass its own destruction. South Carolina does not stop to think or to wait, but rushes to arms, outrages the American flag, and daily increases in audacity. Thus are the laws of the land trampled upon, and the foundations of a great empire sapped.

The town is always more or less disturbed with rumors about "muffled boats" reconnoitering in the dead still of night, about "marderous shots from Fort Moultrie upon mysterious oarsmen," and about a great mammoth steamer haunting the coast, but hitherte leaving the Morris Islanders and James Islanders, and Castle Pinkneyites and Moultriens, in doubt whether she be really a thing of masts and crews and guns, or only a creation of the funcy, a ghastly vision, a sickly dream. If she should turn out to be, intead of a ghest, a fleating thing of life, then woe to her earthly hopes, for all the young blood of South Carolina is pledged to fire the first gun. The Mercury of this day has dark hints at the hostility between the Morris Islanders and the Sumterites; but this is only the old story of the young men who want to take the forts and their "Governor' who won't let them. Yet any devil-me-care fellow among them may break at any time through the orders of his superior officers, and initiate the attack. The Mercury copies to-day an article from THE N. Y. TRIBUNE entitled. "A Considerable Mistake," which is considered here as the first article in a Northern paper that grapples with the actual condition of things truthfully and intelligently.

The warlike preparation, in erecting new batteries on Sullivan's, James's, and Morris's Islands, steadily goes on, and, in case of an attack on Fort Sumter, the plan is to bombard it with so many fires, from different batteries, that Maj. Anderson will be doomed to capitulate in order

to save the lives of his men. The House will adjourn to-morrow; pester it voted \$950,000 for military appropriations, and \$50,000 for post-office, in case the present arrangement with the United States be interrupted. Mr. Gourdin is expected to leave Washington today, and to reach here on Saturday. He is said to look sad and depressed, all efforts to make the Government desist from keeping a Federal garriso: at Fort Sumter having failed, nothing in the shape of concession being taken into consideration until South Carolina has offered a compensation for the outrage upon the Federal flag.

All depends now upon the prudence and forbearance of the Government here, and upon its power of restraining the military arder of the young volunteers. Jefferson Davis's presence here has had rather a favorable effect; for he sees clearly the danger of envenoming the future relations between the South and the North by bloodshed. Louisiana and Texas will be out seen, he thinks, and consolidate the already powerful phalanx of Seceding States to such an ex tent as to make any aggressive proceedings superfluous and impolitic.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE

From Our Special Correspondent. CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861. The Legislature is about adjourning, but probably soon to reassemble again, although many of the planters are anxious to return homeko at tend to the business of their estates. Whatever may be thought about the labors of the Legislature, all unite in awarding the highest praise to the statesmanlike deportment of the members. The Speaker of the House, the Hon. Mr. Simmon, presides over the debates with great ability and courtesy, and among the members are many gentlemen of distinguished talent. During the ses sion, the part of the hall allotted to strangers was frequently crowded, and the ladies and

friends of the members were admitted to the floor of the House. A striking contrast in the appearance of the members was afforded by the presence of the old-fashioned, provincial planters and the dashing young city members; that of the polished and traveled South Carolina gentleman, and the plain Charlestonian burgher, who has never stirred from his city home. Not a few were in favor of making Charleston the future capital of the prospective Southern Empire; but the fear of corrupting tendencies in a large focus of interests like this, has caused this site to be abandoned, and Montgemery seems to be destined for this honor by almost unanimous consent. This week has been the dreariest known for a long time in Charleston; the most sanguine patriots seemed to quail before the frowns of the skies, and the desolate appearance of the streets added to the gloom which the unsettled condition of affairs inflicts upon the city; and not even Jeff. Davis and other distinguished visitors were able to dispel the dark clouds which weigh like a nightmare upon the hearts of the people. The first explosion of popular excite ment draws well nigh now to its end; the stormy weather has added positive discomfort to the ill-disguised discontent of the volunteers (for. like Byron's falcon, they chafe against their cage, and want to take Fort Sumter, or to go he to flirt). The planters begin to see the difficulty of getting advances upon their produce; the har ber is injured on one side by the sinking of ships, and is deserted on all sides; office-seekers begin to increase in formidable numbers; the sincerity of the seceding States begins to be doubted; the prospect of increased taxation fills the already improverished citizens with apprehensions for the future: the shopkeepers are almost desponding at the dullness of the times; and with every appreciation of the spirit of determination of the patriots, it cannot be denied that the first outburst of frenzied delight at the triumph over the North begins to be followed by bitter reflections; and no class here is more to be sympathized with than these full-worked, noble-hearted fellows who have fought this battle for the planters, faneying they were fighting for the cause of independence and glory, and who now, when the planters begin to see they have gone too far, and wish almost to retreat. are still watching for the honor of their country; and while they, with heroic gestures, shout "Glory and War," the long-headed old money-seekers begin to whisper, "Cotton and "Peace." Poor fellows! their noble enthusiasm s worthy of a better cause, and they have clearly a case at law against the planters who have allured them into this contest under false pretenses. A rumor has also reached the city to-day that Prof. Bache, of the Survey Office at Washington, has given his opinion as to the irreparable injury done to the whole of the harbor. although it is stoutly asserted here that one part of it is perfectly sufficient for all purposes of avigation, while the damage done to the other

The interruption of steamboat communication with New-York would cap the climax of the misfortunes of this noble harbor, and contribute still more to enrich Savannah at the expense of Charleston. Several of the disappointed officeseekers have now begun to turn their attention to Florids and other seceding States; although a few of these who have resigned their commissions in the United States service prudently refrain from accepting office under the Secessionist Goverappent, in the conviction that this would sea their fate in the future in case of a reconstruction of the Union, as the Federal Government could not be expected to reappoint officers who have disowned its authority, except perhaps by a

part can easily be repaired. Among the scien

tific men here, however, Mr. Bache's opinion is

reluctantly received with great respect and confi-

CHARLESTON HARBOR.-TINKERING POLITICIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25, 1861. The report, received this morning, that the Brocklyn has sailed with two companies of soldiers, served to vary the monotony of the last few days. Of course the first idea was that she could be bound for no other place but Charles ton; but the opinion soon became prevalent that her destination was probably some point on the Gulf. The excitement, though considerable did not rise to fever heat. Those who are for fight earnestly wish the surmise of her coming here may prove true. There are reasons for supposing it will not be long before Fort Sumter will be reënforced. It is entirely practicable to do so, without any necessary loss of life.

The steamer Columbia, which left the dock at an early hour this morning for New-York, is now aground near Sullivan's Island. A few hours of beavy weather, such as has prevailed for the last three days, would eausother to go to pieces. Great anxiety is felt for her safety. I understand that

the withdrawal altogether of the steamers of the New York and Charleston line is seriously contemplated. They are exposed to great risks

every trip, while insurance is impossible. The seizure of armi designed for the Revolutionists, by the police of your city, causes some swearing. It is more than probable that the boxes were designed for Charleston, though not so directed. There was recently a large shipment received here under desguise, the direction being to another party in Savannah. At present they are tolerably well provided with arms and ammunition.

The item in the Appropriation bill before the

Legislature, of \$30,000, to dredge the Maffitt or Beach Channel of Charleston Harbor, has been stricken out a second time. The commercial men are terribly sore over it. They regard it as particularly hard that, since the revolutionary authorities have destroyed the former entrance to the harbor by an act of supreme folly, in sinking vessels, and thereby with a single blow struck down the entire commerce of the port, the Legislature should refuse to appropriate for opening a new channel. It is hard, but it is only a small item in the sum total which will ultimately have to be paid before this rebellion is over. Think of it. This famous port of the famous City of Charleston has not a buoy (except to decoy vessels on the breakers), not a light or beacon, or guide of any sort. On the contrary, everythirg has been done to close up the harbor, and the refusal to open it is persistently persevered in. Not only this, the seizure of the steamer Marion advertised to vessel-owners everywhere that their steamers and ships were all liable to be seized for war purposes, "without leave or icense." The lawlessness and recklessness, and the want of wisdom on the part of the authorities are indeed extraordinary. If their policy had been framed expressly to make the hardships o be borne by the community as great as possible, they could not have been more successful.

The Mercury recommends that planters should hold back their stock of cotton, because within six months a short supply will be produced, to an extent that will bring England and other consumers to their doors, to open the Southern ports and recognize the Southern Confederacy. It is to be presumed that the man who can hold his breath for a single day, can, the rest of his natural life, live without eating or breathing. The planter wants England's money quite as much as England wants his cotton.

Fort Sumter is still in receipt of its daily supplies from the Charleston market, and mails from the Post-Office. Either to get rid of mouths to feed, or to make ready for action, Major Anderson is sending away from the Fort all the workmen (who will not serve as soldiers) and the women, so that the garrison is now, or within a few days will be, down to the original number of 62-in all about 70, including officers and musicians. Flags of truce pass daily between the Fort and the city. Several unsuccessful attempts at desertion have recently been made.

It is said that a large number of the men who are under arms will refuse pay from the State, but will give their time and services. The presence of so many men to feed has had the effect to raise the price of provisions in this market. Beef is the cheapest of meats, the price being from 10 to 15 cents per pound, mutton 20 cents, pork (fresh) 12 to 15 cents, bacon 14 to 16 cents, potatoes \$3 50 per barrel. Large quantities of rice are used by the army, as well as people generally. I think that, as a general thing, marketing in Charleston to-day is about as cheap as in New-York, though the articles obtained are universally of an inferior quality.

The Mercury of this morning reopens its batte ries on "Compromise Tinkers," and ventures, at the outset, the suggestion that "the Southern politicians who are seeking to patch up new con promises with the North are either the most be sotted drivelers or the most treacherous representatives of their people in the country." I ex-

ract the following specimen: called 'con-promise tinkers. They are perpetually at it; seem to be able to do nothing else; but are great at this vecation. They will be willing to live and die at it; for the honor of their several States and this blessed nion; always taking care to get the per diem allo nice, and the stationery! They are willing, the ance, and the stationery at Washington-fo-selves, to become stationary at Washington-fo-ever, so long as the Treasury holds out! What guar ever, so long as the found in a compromise? Compro aty to the South is found in a compromise? Comprise implies surrender of something. What have w hise implies surrender of something. What have we left to surrender I. They have compromised away all the Tearlies; all the manufactures; all the trade; all the tishwise; all the ship-building; and are annually compromising away all the revenues. What remains to us still, to be surrendered by compromise? Our homestends, agriculture, slaves, wives, and children. And these may very soon go, where a people are represented by those who seem to have compromised away. And these may very soon go, where a people are repre-sented by those who seem to have compromised away their own manhood. Verily, the attitude they now ex-hibit, supplicants at the feet of Black Republicanism, for simple words of fraud and evasion, which will ena-ble them still to compromise away the rights and secu-nities of a people, strips them of all claim, whether as men of sense or men of honor; and, if Black Republi-cans should sourn them, as Antonia sourced, and seccans should spurn them, as Antonio spurned and spar upon Shylock, their proper speech would be, in the language of Mawerm in the play: "We loves to be con

This is intended as a hard hit on Col. Hayne ow "tinkering" at Washington, and those who sent him, Gov, Pickens and others. The Mercury represents the Rhett school of fire-eaters. who are for fighting it out, who would assault Fort Sumter to-night, and who have done most in preshing the State to extremes. I am not so certain that they will not carry the day even now against Gov. Pickens. Rhett has the army with him, and Gov. Pickens the business classes. Fortunately, the Governor is vested with the word of command as Commander-in-Chief.

The peace policy grows, though slower here than elsewhere. It is known that Mr. Buchanan has begged the Revolutionists to allow the present status to remain till the 4th of March; what is done then he don't care, and so we have the spectacle of a cordial understanding between the rebels and the President, and Fort Sumter fed daily, to all intents and purposes, at the hands of the former. The time between this and the 4th of March is long enough for this state of things to continue.

For the last few days the weather has been xtremely disagreeable, it having rained almost continually. The temperature is moderate, however. Yesterday I saw roses and other flowers blossoming in the open atmosphere.

FROM GEORGIA.

THE CONVENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 22, 1861. I have had not a very limited experience in the life of a special correspondent in various parts of this America, and I can calmly say that I have never found the life one of luxurious case, nor has my path been as flowery as some imaginations paint it. But after the attempt to re-

port the proceedings of this Georgia State Con-

vention, I shall cheerfully accept service in the knee-deep slosh of a Vermont thaw or in a Western court-room on a rainy day, where tobacco flows in rivulets, and wet overcoats generate a musty steam. Even if I were an accredited reporter from the most rabid Southern paper, I should be thrust into the gallery, where only fragments of the discussion would reach my ear: but as it is, not choosing to apply to the President of the Convention for a seat on the strength of my connection with THE TRIBUNE, I am compelled to undergo such tortures in the midst of the jostling crowd, that I even now look on a possible interview with the affable Judge Lynch as not the worst thing that can happen to a man. You can easily understand that it is impossible, for many reasons, to take notes of the proceedings, and the effort to keep a record of them in one's head would soon induce baldness. So much by way of a growl. Now to the work of the day.

Having prayed, in public, the Convention transacted business in secret, for one hour or thereabouts, and thus having felt the temper of the delegates and seen that it would be safe to let them have the ear of the people, at the expiration of the time mentioned the multitude were let in. On another day I will give you a sketch of this multitude when they are shut out from the convocation of their servants.

The best joke of the season was perpetrated this morning by the Convention, and my involuntary explosion of laughter thereat came near being dangerous to me. It came in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Cochran of Wilkinson -his name ought to be known-to the effect that the State of Georgia is entitled to her share of the property still held by the U. S. Government-that is, which Georgia has not yet stolen-and that the Governor be directed to convene the Legislature for the purpose of dividing it! This honest proposition was followed by an exceedingly handsomoffer to pay the Federal Government a proper share of the expenses attending the transmission of the mails, on condition that the Federal Government continues to do the job properly. Then curred a row concerning the half-dozen delecates who did not sign the Ordinance of Seces ion. These men have pluck and principle-two good things to have, but which are not in favor with Toembs and his followers. All last evening, and into the night, the most earnest talk of the bar-rooms was directed against the sturdy individuals who refused to sign. I am not exaggerating a point when I tell you that there was positive danger that they would be lynched-not by the decent or semi-decent people, mind, but by wild fellows, whom the decent people can no more manage or control than they can bridle the whirlwind. This morning, these outstanding delegates saw clearly enough that some action must be taken, in order to satisfactorily define their position before their world. Consequently, a paper was drawn up and signed by them, stating that they felt it a duty to protest against the precipitate action of the State, but that their ives, fortunes, and honors were at the service of Georgia, if she were attacked. This paper they offered to the Convention, and then there ensued a lively and very acrimonious debate. The violence and virulence of the Toombs party were displayed in a strong light. Finally, the paper-protest, they call it here-was entered on

The old phrase concerning the solution of a difficulty might now be well amended by substituting "the Georgian knot" for the other, so often told of. This Convention does not spend much time in untying things. Out come the scissors, and with one snip the trouble is temporarily removed. For instance, the delegates who are doing the thinking-very few of them, jusnow-suddenly thought that, inasmuch as Georgia had put a stop to the operation of the United States laws in the State, a number of criminals under confinement within her borders, for offenses against the General Government, could be released on habeas corpus. Here was a knot. Mr Cobb. Thos. R. R., immediately produced an ac which the people of the seceding State ised to officiate as the haugmen and jailors of the Federal Government, confining and punishing public criminals. The only opposition made to this act was offered on legal grounds, Judge Warner, an able jurist, defining the powers of the Convention with much clearness, and holding the opinion that such a body had no right to act in a legislative character, as it would do in passing such an ordinance. Nevertheless, after a long and really excellent debate, the ordinance was

The next thing I remember was the reading of a communication from the Postmaster of Savannah, who sent to the Convention a memorial stating that the United States Government did the business of mail-carrying better than it could be done in any other way; that it went sadly against his grain to acknowledge the corn (excuse the pun in consideration of my being in a strange land); but that he really saw no way of receiving letters, except to beg the Federal Government to continue the thankless and unremunerative business of supplying the South with postal facilities. The Savannah Postmaster concladed his memorial by most magnanimously of fering to submit the consequences of his act to the Ruler of the Universe, Whose blessing and direction he invoked upon the Convention. His communication was in the most presaic way referred to the Committee on Commercial Affairs.

adopted.

The introduction of an ordinance to continu in force the laws of the United States with reference to the slave-trade called forth a discussion which speedily appeared to the leaders not quite the thing to ge abroad; so the matter was postponed till to-morrow. The trouble was, that sundry injudicious Southerners began to put out rather bold views about reopening the slave-trade, and it is not considered just now expedient to let the real ideas of the slave-drivers be known. There will be a good deal of scolding and drilling done to-night on account of this outbreak, and the subject will come up again to-morrow.

I believe this sketch covers most of the important business of the day. There is an excelent Southern feeling in the town, and the evening discussions are vastly more entertaining than those which take place in the Capitol; but the bitterpess of expression against those who opposed the secession ordinance is increasing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer of Jan. 19, 1961. SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY. Refore the Republican Club of Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861. The announcement that the distinguished Kentuck-ian, Cassius M. Clay, would address our citizens at Odd Fellows Hall to-night, under the auspices of the Republican Club, had the effect to draw a large and attentive audience, including not a few members of the

Chicage and Milwaukee Board of Trade delegations, which arrived here from Philadelphia at about 7 o'clock in the vening.

At 41 o'clock, Mr. J. J. Coombs, the President of the Club, called the meeting to order, and briefly introdneed Mr. Clay, the announcement of whose name, and whose appearance was greeted with three cheers.

Mr. Clay then said: ADDRESS OF CASSIUS M. CLAY,
M.R. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION,
AND CUTIZENS OF WASHINGTON: It need hardly be
the 1ght necessary that I should say that I speak for no
man, for no clique, and not even for any party. Standing before you an humble citizen of these United
States, never having held any office of prominence, of
honor, or of profit to any extent, even in the State,
and to a still less extent under the National Government, I can rely on your consideration only on the fact
that there are times when even the humblest citizen,
insemuch as his interests are at stake, may be heard
with patience, if not with consideration and respect.
[Applause.] ADDRESS OF CASSIES M. CLAY (Applause.)

However questionable the morality of deceiving others, there can be no doubt that it is never our interest to deceive ourselves. We are, gentlemen, not in the ordinary condition of a citizen addressing his fellow-countrymen, in order that he might persuade

in the ordinary continuous in order that he might persuade them to act in the party organizations which, perhaps in all Republics, are necessary to carry out the will of the people; but we are in the midst of a revolution. These thirty-three United Stateshave—whether through real means of justification, or through blinded passions—whether they base this movement upon right and justice, and an appeal to the universal concisences of men, or whether it is based upon projects of personal succers and ambition, the fact is still the same that a portion of the citizens of the Republic, a portion of the citizens of the States, are in open and armed rebellion citizens of the States, are in open and armed rebellion. portion of the citizens of the Republic, a portion of the citizens of the States, are in open and armed rebellion against its authority. The laws have been defied; the I nited States colors, in our places of strength and defense, have been pulled down; armed men have as thited States colors, in our places or strength and de-fence, have been pulled down; armed men have as-sembled together in large and powerful bodies, and have taken pessession of the public property and fired upon the vessels of the United States. So that if, ac-cording to the definitions of rebellion, any Government ever was in a state of rebellion, this is now in a state of rebellion, according to all the terms which consti-tute it, in the ordinary designation of history; and especially according to that broad, definite, compre-hensible, and not-capable-of-being-misunderstood lan-quage which the Constitution itself has availed to hensible, and not-capable-of-being-misunderstood lan-guage which the Constitution itself has applied to those who shall levy war against the existence of this hose who shall levy war against the existence of this Government. Now, gentlemen, I candidly put it, not in the spirit of a partisan, but I trust for my peculiar relation to these contending parties—those who mand by the Union of the States, and those who now attempt to dissolve it, as they, or some of them conceive, according to the right of revolution, and according, as others hold it, to the constitutional right of secession—with all my selections in all my assections of the secession—with all my selections in the second of t others hold it, to the constitution right of secession—with all my relationships, all my associations of birth, of family, and of interest on one side of that fatal line, while that great, and gallant, and noble party with which I have acted—who have sympathicad with me in the hours of obscurity and defeat, and who now triumph with me on the day of success, are arrayed mainly on the ather side. I conceive, on that account at least, I may ask your hearing on this occasion. [Ap-

at least, I may ask your hearing on this occasion. [Applause.]
What, then, fellow-citizens, are the causes that have brought about this melancholy state of affairs? I shall not go back further to-night than that great national action of 1850, which was sanctioned by all the then organized parties of this country, constituting what are called the compromises of 1850; nor will I fear to say, on this occasion, that the causes which called for the forming of that compromise still exist, and have been deepened and widened by circumstances which have subsequently occurred. What was this great embryo principle which caused and called for this new action to the rart of this Commonwealth, thus departing from on the part of this Commonwealth, thus departing from the ordinary methods of legislation? It was the ques-tion of free labor on one side, and slave labor on the tion of free labor on one side, and slave labor on the other side. These interested in the progress, developing power, and dominancy of free labor being on the one side, and those interested in their personal security, and the advantages of pecuniary and political power which constitute the ownership of slaves, on the other side. Well now, gentlemen, remember that up to the year 1850, since the formation of the Government in 1276, with these two distinct interests in ment in 1776, with these two distinct interests, the slaveholding power had always controlled the policy of

But it turned out at last that right was the bighest expediency, and in 1850, after a contest of more than half a century, victory perched on the standard of the Free, in contradistinction to the standard of Slavery. Free, in contradistinction to the standard of Slavery, [Loud applause.] Then it was, gentlemen, for the first time, that it was thought by the defenders of slave institutions that, as a basis of political supremacy, they should depart outside of the ordinary channels of Government, in taking the will of the majority, and attempt to bring some extraneous and outside forces to work, as they were the weaker party in this contest. And what were they? Why, that the active influences of the Government, through the Fedaral Adoington. And what were they? Why, that the active influences of the Government, through the Federal Administration, should be brought to bear upon the Terrifories. I will not go over these compromises further than to say that all parties, North and South, having solemally agreed to them, the question as to the territories was settled. How was it settled? By stipulating that the slaveholder might go into them all; except that there existed, as we find a little further along, a previous existed, as we find a little further along, a previous action of our ancestors, partially for the same causes, fixing as a limit the line of 30° 30°. So great had it been estemed in the estimation of the people of this Government, that it was regarded as equally sucred with the Constitution itself; and the prophecy was made, that when it should be broken down, the foundation of the Government would also be broken down,

and our nationality, perhaps, should expire with it.

What was the result, geatlemen! Why the grass of Fice Labor of this country. North and Son who had bested upon Slavery as an existing institution, for which they were not personally responsible, and which depended on the will of the Slave States, found that the latter, by an aggregation of strength, were resisting them, and I say they were bound to organize he had boked upon Slavery as an existing inresisting them, and I say they were bound to organize themselves into party organizations on this issue. So it comes with a bad grace-from these gentlemen to say that we have formed an antagonistic and untriendly party to overthrow the institutions of the South, when history proclaims that it was they, and not we, who formed the party of aggression, and that we formed our party only to resist it. [Applause.] I say ours is a party of defense. I deny here, and everywhere, that it is now, ever wath, or ever proposed to be, a party of the latest of the party of the latest or every proposed.

a party of defense. I deny here, and everywhere, that it is now, ever was, or ever proposed to be, a purty of aggression upon the rights of any of these States.

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose to consider the morality or to discuse the motives of these mea who have precipitated this issue upon the country. On the contrary, on this occasion at least, I am disposed to regard Slavery as a political rather than as it you please, a moral institution. I do not come here to find fault with slaveholders for attempting to mannain their status by air and legitimate means. Gentlemen, we have proved by our actions that this is the spirit in which we submitted to this institution, while legally and constitutionally maintaining its power in this Government. For eighty years, from the beginning of this Government to the present time—excepting the few years of fraternal feeling existing between us—the slave power For eighty years, from the beginning of this Government to the present time—excepting the few years of fraternal feeling existing between us—the slave power—and I mean no indignity by the expression—has ruled this country, and we have been subject to its will. If it ruled by its superior intelligence, or by any constitutional means, we could have nothing to say against it. We were beaten by it in 1856, and what did we do? Did any man propose to separate the States of the North or of the Northweat? Did any man propose rebellion because we had been beaten in battle? No! rebellion because we had been beaten in battle! No. Rebellion, either North or South, in consequence of the No! Now, gentlemen, in 1860, deferring, as lover

No! Now, gentamen, in loss, deterring, as everof our country, appealing to the judgment of the people,
we tried it once more, and at last—for the first time is
the history of this country—we got a verdict in behalf
of free labor as against Slavery. [Loud applause.]
Now, gentlemen of the South and of the slave power, Now, gentlemen of the South and of the slave power, we say to you that imasmuch as we submitted without a demonstration of force to the forms of government, according to the great central principle of the Republic —that the majority shall rule—we ask you, in the name of the past, in the name of the future, in the name of our common brotherhood, and in the name of our common safety, that you shall submit also. [Applause.]

our common safety, that you shall submit also. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, suppose you don't, what is to be the result! Suppose you don't submit to the will of he majority, and do not yield in a legal and constituted and the supplemental way, what other standard are you going to set up! Why, there is but one other; you must submit to the rule of a minority. There is no other alternative. Whether that minority shall be a proud, defant, and intimidating oligarchy, or whether it shall be that which is no better and no worse for all practical purwhich is no better and no worse for all practical purposes—a monarchy—whether the rule of liberty, or the rule of deep otism, you will go to that other alternative, and appeal to the rule of the minority against the majority. But, men of America, has it come to this, that you are ready to appeal to that, and to acquisees in that you are ready to appeal to that, and to acquisees in that you are ready to appeal to that, and to acquisees in that of any action of ours (the Republican party) butagainst of any action of ours (the Republican party) butagainst our most solumn protests, again and again made! That our nost solumn protests, again and again made! That is to be done by this pretended right of peacesble Secession!

Why centlemen, I will not, in this place, where

Is it to be done by this pretended right of peacesons Secession?

Why, gentlemen, I will not, in this place, where these subjects have been so often and to ably pretented attempt a constitutional argument to prove that there is no power in any State, or any number of States of this Urion, to seeds from this Government. I have been reviewing, within the last few days, the writings of that most comprensive mind, Alexander writings of that most comprensive mind, Alexander Hamilton [applause] on the subject of Secession. The Hamilton [applause] on the subject of Secession. The federation, and formed this "more perfect Unice," the because they found it impossible otherwise to Indiana.